

Specialist Hauser serves his country as a proud member of the 563rd Military Police Company, of the 91st Military Police Battalion, and of the 10th Mountain Division at Fort Drum, New York.

Congratulations to Specialist Thomas Hauser on this great accomplishment. You've made all the folks back home in Cincinnati proud.

#### IN HONOR OF PENN STATE'S FOOTBALL COACH, JOE PATERNO

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. I rise today to honor one of the legends of college football, Penn State's football coach, Joe Paterno, who this past weekend scored his 409th victory as head coach. The win took place on a snowy State College afternoon where the Nittany Lions defeated the University of Illinois.

With this past weekend's win, Paterno becomes the winningest coach in Division I football. As if this accomplishment weren't extraordinary by itself, it is important to note that all 409 wins have come under the head coach of one school—Penn State.

Starting his football coaching career at Penn State in 1950 as an assistant coach, Paterno's tenure has spanned over 62 years. His 409-win and 136-loss record is truly unrivaled, passing over legendary coaches Bear Bryant of Alabama, Bobby Bowden of Florida State, and Eddie Robinson of Grambling.

From 1950 to today, Coach Paterno has led his team with humility, class, and integrity. He's truly one of a kind, but words can't describe his tremendous contributions to the Penn State community.

Today, I stand to honor and recognize Coach Paterno, the winningest coach in Division I football history.

Congratulations, Joe Paterno.

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#### PATRIOT AND MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENT FIRST SERGEANT DAVID MCNERNEY, UNITED STATES ARMY

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as we near Veterans Day, I want to pay a special tribute to my friend First Sergeant David McNerney. Here is a photograph of him, here to my left. After high school in Houston, David volunteered and enlisted in the United States Navy. He spent two tours of duty in Korea. And after leaving the Navy in 1953, he joined the United States Army. In 1962, McNerney was one of the first 500 soldiers sent to Vietnam. During his third tour of duty in Vietnam, he was stationed near the Cambodian border. And in March of '67,

he and his company were sent to recover a missing reconnaissance team.

Coming under heavy Vietnamese attack, McNerney was wounded by a grenade, and his commander was killed. Nonetheless, McNerney continued the fight, calling in close artillery fire. He destroyed an enemy machine gun, he pulled wounded to safety, he secured a landing zone for medical helicopters, and he refused to be evacuated himself. His actions stopped the enemy advance and saved his own men's lives. His valor earned First Sergeant McNerney the Congressional Medal of Honor, and it was presented to him by President Lyndon Baines Johnson. Then McNerney volunteered yet again for a fourth tour of duty in Vietnam.

After serving in the Army and the Navy, McNerney returned to Crosby, Texas. And last year, my friend First Sergeant McNerney died in Texas, still a patriot. Mr. Speaker, where does America get such men as these, these warriors, this rare breed, these Americans?

And that's just the way it is.

#### GUILLERMO FARINAS

(Mr. RIVERA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RIVERA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to inform my colleagues of yet more beatings and arrests of opposition leaders by the Castro dictatorship in Cuba. Early this week, Guillermo Farinas, winner of the Sakharov Human Rights Award in 2010, was beaten and arrested by Castro's thugs while visiting another dissident on a hunger strike at a hospital in the Santa Clara province. According to his mother, Farinas was not allowed into the hospital and was arrested. A State security agent then held him in place and beat him.

Farinas is a dissident journalist who has advocated for a free press and against Internet censorship while also participating in various hunger strikes, asking for the release of political prisoners. On Monday, Cuban State security officials also arrested prominent dissidents Jorge Luis Perez Garcia "Antunez" and his wife Yris at the same hospital and proceeded to drag them through the street.

While some across the world continue to ignore the brutal reality of repression and human rights abuses in Cuba, even pushing for appeasement of the Castro tyrants, these heroes continue fighting for freedom and democracy. Let us not forget their brave struggle.

#### HIGH-LEVEL NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FLEISCHMANN). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, before my freshman colleagues get too con-

cerned, I am only going to go a couple of minutes to talk about why I have been coming to the floor once each week for a whole debate on high-level nuclear waste and a national repository that is defined in law, a law passed in 1982 that that national repository would be at Yucca Mountain. So I have been going through a geography lesson about where we have nuclear waste in this country, comparing it to the site at Yucca Mountain, and then addressing the positions of our colleagues on the Senate side from those affected States.

The House has spoken on Yucca Mountain again this year in a vote in which 297 of my colleagues joined me in ensuring that we had enough money to finish the scientific study to finally bring closure to Yucca Mountain and, if the science is sound, then start moving high-level nuclear waste from all over this country to a single repository. So today I come to the floor to highlight another location.

This is Yucca Mountain. And I want to remind folks that Yucca Mountain has no nuclear waste onsite right now. The waste, once it gets to Yucca Mountain, will be stored 1,000 feet underground. The nuclear waste will be 1,000 feet above the groundwater. And Yucca Mountain is 100 miles from the Colorado River. So it's pretty far. It's in a mountain. It's in a desert. It is pretty far from ever being close to major bodies of water. And what's been interesting is, as we go around geographically, we find that we have high-level nuclear waste right next to major rivers and major lakes throughout the country.

This is one of the most compelling sites in our tour so far. This is a nuclear power plant in California called San Onofre. And if you look at this—yes, this is the ocean. Here is the nuclear power plant. And yes, these are waves that are coming up to the rocky shoreline and a concrete barrier that leads to the nuclear power plant.

Now compare San Onofre with Yucca Mountain. There are 2,300 waste rods—that's nuclear waste rod material—onsite here right next to the Pacific Ocean. There's none at Yucca Mountain in the desert. The waste is stored above the ground and in pools here. The waste will be stored 1,000 feet underground at Yucca Mountain. The waste here is adjacent to the Pacific Ocean. You can see the waves. Yucca Mountain is in a desert, and it's 100 miles from the Colorado River. San Onofre is 45 miles from San Diego. Yucca Mountain is over 100 miles from Las Vegas, Nevada. So if you want to compare and contrast where we should have nuclear waste, would it be next to the Pacific Ocean? Or should it be in a desert underneath a mountain? I would think most Americans and my colleagues on the House floor agree, based upon our 297-vote total, that it should be in a geological repository underneath a mountain in a desert.